

ZVORYKIN, A. APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7"

Mining Engineering

Outline of the history of Soviet mining engineering. Reviewed by S. Ya. Rackovskiy, S.M.
Yasiukevich, G.N. Popov. Gor. zhur. No. 2, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, April, 1952 Unclassified

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ZVORYKIN, A. A.

Reconstruction of the coal mining industry. Moskva, Gos. nauch.-tekhn.
gorno-geologo-neftianoe izd-vo, 1934. 236 p. (50-45462)

TN808.R9Z9

Oct 1947

Engineering
Industrial Statistics

Technical Re-equipping of the USSR People's Economy
of Thirty Years," Prof A. A. Zvorykin, I. V. Znb-
v, 13 pp

Number 1 Zhizn' No 10

First Five-Year Plan Soviet Industries multiplied
eight times (US in the same period expanded
General account of the rapid strides
in Soviet industry. No exact production fig-
ures, but gives comparisons in terms of percentages.
Photographs show industrial might of USSR.
Photographs show Volkhovsk Hydroelectric Plant under
construction.

Oct 1947

Engineering (Contd)

Nevinomysskiy Canal with a view of causeway.
Several views of steel plants, among them a shore-
ward view of Azovstal' Metallurgical Works; several
photographs of factory equipment, e.g., a super die
press at the Uralmashzavod.

ZVORYKIN, A. A.

58T32

ZVORYKIN

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CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7

Zvorykin, A. A. and Kirzhner, D. M. "The development of the mining industry of the USSR and the productivity of its labor", in the collection entitled: Voprosy gornogo dela, Moscow, 1948, p. 369-85.

SO: U-2888, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 2, 1949).

ZVORYKIN, A. A., Prof

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7"

USSR/Mining Methods
Efficiency, Industrial

Nov 48

"Methods for Increasing the Productivity of Labor
at USSR Coal Industries," Prof A. A. Zvorykin,
Dr, 3½ pp

"Ugol" No 11 (272)

Discusses causes of stoppages and delays at coal
face. Explains advantages of mechanization.
Quotes figures illustrating percentage of improve-
ment.

14/497100

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7

ZVORYKIN, A. V.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7"

Soviet superiority in the most important technical discoveries and inventions.
Moskva. Pravda. 1949. 31 p.

ZVORYKIN, A.

20732. Zvorykin, A. K istorii kizelovskogo kamennougol'nogo basseyana. Voprosy ekonomiki, 1949, No. 5, s. 36-47

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

ZVORYKIN, A

Pervootkryvateli Kamennougol'nykh Basseyinov SSSR. (First Discoverers of USSR's
Coal Fields) ... Moskva
(12D-VO "Pravda") 1950.

31 P.

At head of title: Vsesoyuznoye Obshchestvo Po Rasprostraneniyu Politicheskikh
I Nauchnykh Znaniy.

Bibliographical footnotes.

A lecture on discoveries of coal deposits in Russia, listing dates and locations,
as well as names of discoverers. Mentioned is also the beginning of a broad
development of underground coal gasification in the Soviet Union.

ZVORYKIN, A.A.; KIRZHENNER, D.M.; KUNDIN, M.B.

[Economics, organization and planning in the U.S.S.R. coal industry]
Ekonomika, organizatsiia i planirovanie ugol'noi promyshlennosti SSSR.
Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1951. 687 p. (MLRA 6:8)
(Mining industry and finance) (Coal mines and mining)

1 2
ZVORYKIN, N. A.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7"

The discovery of coal deposits in Russia; the beginning of their development.
Research and documents. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1952. 355 pl maps.
(54-22422)

TN808.R9289

ZVORYKIN, A.A.; KIRZHNER, D.M.; KUNDIN, M.B.; DOROKHIN, N.G., otvetstvennyy
redaktor; FEYTEL'MAN, N.G., redaktor; CHERENKOV, N.V., redaktor;
ANDREYEV, G.G., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Economics of the coal industry of the U.S.S.R.] Ekonomika ugol'noi
promyshlennosti SSSR. Izd. 2-e, perer. i dop. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat,
1954. 427 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 8:2)
(Coal mines and mining)

ZVORYKIN, Anatoliy Alekseyevich; KIRZHNER, David Mironovich; KUNDIN, Mikhail Borisovich; DOBOKHIN, N.G., otvetstvennyy redaktor; FETTEL'MAN, N.G., redaktor izdatel'stva; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Production organization and planning in the Soviet coal industry]
Organizatsiia i planirovanie proizvodstva v ugol'noi promyshlennosti
SSSR. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 483 p.
(Coal mines and mining) (MLRA 9:12)

BERKOVICH, D.M.; ZVOHYKIN, A.A.

Some tendencies in the development of the technology of
modern machine construction. Vop. ist.est. i tekhn. no.1:
168-178 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Machinery industry)

ZVORYKIN, A.; KIRZHNER, D.

Same problems in the organization of wages in the coal industry.
Sets.trud no.2:67-75 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Coal mines and mining) (Wages)

ZVORONKIN
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
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CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7"

BERKOVICH, D.M.; ZVORONKIN, D.M.

Trends in the technological development of the contemporary machine
construction industry. Vop.ist.est. i tekhn. no.2:207-216 '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Mechanical engineering) (Machinery--Construction)

~~ZVORYKIN, A.A.~~
ZVORYKIN, A.A.

Periodicity in the history of natural sciences and technology.
Vop. 1st. est. 1 tekhn. no. 4:153-162 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Technology--History) (Natural history) (Dialectical materialism)

119-11-4/7

AUTHORS

Zvorykin, A.A., and Kirzhner, D.M.

TITLE

"How to Determine the Economic Effectiveness of Automation".

(kak opredelyat' ekonomicheskuyu effektivnost' avtomatizatsii)

PERIODICAL

Priborostroyeniye, 1957
Nr 11, pp. 13-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT

The most important index of the economic effectiveness of automation is the degree of the increase of work productivity. This effectiveness in the field of work productivity depends on the degree of wage-intensity in an enterprise being automated.

For the determination of the economic effectiveness in the index of work productivity we can carry out the following simple calculations: We call the number of workers in the enterprise

a) before the introduction of automation in the enterprise h_1

b) after the introduction of automation h_2
and we obtain in this case with all other conditions remaining the same-the increase of work productivity to

CARD 1/4

$$\frac{h_1 - h_2}{h_2} \times 100 \%$$

119-11-4/7

"How to Determine the Economic Effectiveness of Automation".

and a decrease of wage intensity to

$$\frac{h_1 - h_2}{h_1} \times 100 \%$$

As second index for the determination of the effectiveness of automation serves the specific use of capital per production unit. When analysing the amount of this expenditure a certain regularity can be observed. As a rule the capital use per production unit decreases there where it is relatively low, or, where, in consequence of automation the scope of production increases essentially. The more complicated the enterprise is in technical respect and the higher the level of automation and the smaller the increase of production is, the more the capital use per production unit of the annual production will drop.

With the level of capital use also the so-called efficiency-agent of automation is connected, which shows us how much smaller the capital use is for the automation to secure an increase of the capacity of an aggregate or of machine, than the expenditures which

CARD 2/4

119-11-4/7

"How to Determine the Economic Effectiveness of Automation".

are necessary in order to reach such an increase of the capacity of an aggregate or a machine without using automatic devices. There is no reason to regard the coefficient of the efficiency of automation of universal importance. The most important index of the economic efficiency of automation in the USSR is the reduction of the production costs. Usually this effectiveness is characterized by a comparison of the percentage of the reduction of production costs in a non-automated enterprise. This is right, if the economic effectiveness of the same kind of processes and enterprises is considered. The percentage of the reduction of production costs with automation is different if the production costs are calculated with or without the costs of the raw-material. The distribution of the expenditures of the individual departments to the individual products is usually carried out proportionally to the wage of the basic productive workers. In cases of the automation of single processes or departments with a number of industrial branches the same principle was maintained

CARD 3/4

119-11-4/7

"How to Determine the Economic Effectiveness of Automation".

which is used when comparing an automated with a non-automated production. This, however, is obviously incorrect as the real expenditures of departments do not change according to the same relation with automation as do the wages.

When determining the share of the general costs of production per production unit in a non-automated or automated enterprise it is important to regard the demands for the equalization of the quantity of production. Without this the effectiveness of an automated enterprise is artificially increased as in such a case the general costs of production (of the non-automated enterprise) refer to a smaller quantity of production than in an automated enterprise.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 4/4

ZVORYKIN, A.A., prof.; KIRZHNER, D.M.

Progressive engineers and technicians of the U.S.S.R. coal industry.
Ugol' 32 no.11:48-53 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Coal miners) (Coal research)

28(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1737

Zvorykin, Anatoliy Alekseyevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences,
Professor

Avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva i yeye ekonomicheskaya effektivnost'
(Automatization of Production and Its Economic Efficiency) Moscow,
Izd-vo "Znaniye," 1958. 62 p. (Series: Vsesoyuznoye
obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh
znaniy. Seriya 3, 1958, nos. 9/10) 66,000 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: B.S. Sotskov, Doctor of Technical Sciences;
Ed.: T.F. Falaleyeva; Tech Ed.: A.V. Trofimov.

PURPOSE: This pamphlet was prepared by the All-Union Society
for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Information
and is intended for the general reader interested in auto-
mation.

Card 1/3

Automatization of Production (Cont.)

SOV/1737

COVERAGE: The author of this pamphlet briefly describes the various points of view of foreign specialists on automation. He presents his own views and concepts and reviews the automatization of production processes in the USSR and abroad. Emphasis is placed on the economic aspects of the automatization of production processes. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Reason for Automatizing Production	6
Development of Automatization of Production Processes in the USSR and Capitalist Countries	14
Economic Efficiency of Automatization of Production Processes	30
Equalization of production volume when comparing automatized and nonautomatized production	34
Change in the productivity of labor under conditions of automatized production	40

Card 2/3

Automatization of Production (Cont.)

SOV/1737

Change in the extent of capital expenditures under conditions of automatized production	43
Change in the cost of product under conditions of automatized production	47
Comparison of automatized and nonautomatized production based on the length of time necessary for the recovery of capital outlays	51
Economic efficiency of automatization in relation to its level and applicability to individual branches of production	56

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

JG/rj
7-9-59

Card 3/3

NEMCHENKO, V.S.; BOCHAROV, M.D.; KRISTOSTUR'YAN, N.G.; CHERKASOV, V.I.;
ANDREYANOV, V.V.; KAUFMAN, V.M.; PAKHMANOV, V.P.; ZVORYKIN, A.A.,
otv.red.; ANICHKOV, N.N., red.; BARDIN, I.P., red.; BLAGONRAVOV,
A.A., red.; VVEDENSKIY, B.A., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., red.;
KAPUSTINSKIY, A.P., red.; KOLMOGOROV, A.N., red.; MIKHAYLOV, A.A.,
red.; OPARIN, A.I., red.; PETROV, F.M., red.; STOLBTOV, V.N., red.;
STRAKHOV, N.M., red.; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., red.; KOSFI, S.D., tekhn.red.

[Biographical dictionary of leaders in the natural sciences and
technology] Biograficheskiy slovar' deiatelei estestvoznaniya
i tekhniki. Vol.1. A - L. Otvetstvennyi red. A.A.Zvorykin; Red.
kollegiya: N.N.Anichkov i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchn.izd-vo "Bol'shaia
Sovetskaiia Entsiklopediia." 1958. 548 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Redaktsiya istorii estestvoznaniya i tekhniki Bol'shoy Sovetskoy
Entsiklopedii (for Nemchenko, Bocharov, Kristostur'yan, Cherkasov;
Andreyanov, Kaufman, Pakhmanov).

(Scientists)

Z VORYKIN, A.A.

25-2-1/43

AUTHOR: Zvorykin, A.A., Doctor of Economical Sciences, Professor, and
Shukhardin, S.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Force of Scientific Foresight (Sila nauchnogo predvideniya).
Karl Marx in Technial Progress (Karl Marks o progressse
tekhniki)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1958, # 2, p 1-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A brief review of advances made in the scientific and tech-
nical fields during the last few decades. There is one sketch
and one diagram.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress .

Card 1/1

~~ZVORIKIN, A.A., prof.; KIRZHNER, D.M., prof.~~

Basic problems of mining engineering theory and practice. Izv.
vys.ucheb.sav.; gor.zhur. no.3:3-11 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Mining engineering)

ZVORYKIN, A.A., prof.; KIRZHNER, D.M.; prof.

Methods of determining the economic efficiency of automatization
in the coal industry. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; gor.delo. no.4:
259-266 ' 58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Predstavleno kafedroy ekonomiki, organisatsii i planirovaniya
gornykh predpriyatiy Moskovskogo gornogo instituta imeni I.V.
Stalina.

(Coal mines and mining---Costs)
(Automatic control)

ZVORYKIN, Anatoliy Alekseyevich; ZHUK, I., red.; ULANOVA, L.,
tekhn.red.

[Creating material and technological basis of communism
in the U.S.S.R.] Sozdanie material'no-tekhnicheskoi bazy
kommunizma v SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo sots.-ekon.lit-ry,
1959. 102 p.

(Technology)

(MIRA 12:8)

ZVORYKIN, A.A., otv.red.; NEMCHENKO, V.S., saveduyushchiy red.;
BOCHAROV, M.D., starshiy nauchnyy red.; KRISTOSTUR'YAN,
N.G., starshiy nauchnyy red.; CHERKASOV, V.I., starshiy
nauchnyy red.; ANDREYANOV, V.V., red.; GARKOVENKO, R.V.,
nauchnyy red.; KAUFMAN, V.M., mladshiy red.; PAKHMANOV,
V.F., mladshiy red.; KOSTI, S.D., tekh.red.

[Biographical dictionary of figures in the natural sciences
and technology] Biograficheskii slovar' deiatel'stva estestvo-
znaniya i tekhniki. Otvetstvennyi red. A.A.Zvorykin. Red.
kollegiya: N.N.Anichkov i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchn.isd-vo
"Bol'shaia sovetskaya entsiklopediya." Vol.2. M - IA.
1959. 467 p. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Redaktsiya istorii estestvoznaniya i tekhniki Bol'shoy
Sovetskoy Entsiklopedii (for all except Zvorykin, Kosti).
(Scientists) (Technology--Biography)

ZVORYKIN, Anatoliy Alekseyevich, doktor ekonom.nauk; DUBROVSKIY, Yu.N.,
red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Economic efficiency of production automation] Ekonomicheskaya
effektivnost' avtomatizatsii proizvodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Znanie," 1960. 45 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю
politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser.3, Ekonomika, no.34).

(MIRA 13:12)

(Automation) (Labor productivity)
(Costs, Industrial)

ZVORYKIN, Anatoliy Alekseyevich, prof.; KIRZHNER, David Mironovich;
KUNDIN, Mikhail Borisovich, inzh.; RACHKOVSKIY, S.Ya., prof., otv.
red.; ASTAKHOV, A.S., kand. ekonom. nauk, otv. red.; GOLUBYATNIKOVA,
G.S., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Economics of the mining industry] Ekonomika gornoj promyshlennosti.
Izd. 3., perer., dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po
gornomu delu, 1961. 439 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Mineral industries)

Zvorykin, Anatoliy Alekseyvich

Ekonomika gornoy promyshlennost! [by] A.A. Zvorykin,
D.M. Kirzhner [1] M.B. Kundin. Izd. 3., perer: dop.
Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1961.
439 p. tables.
Bibliography: p. 432-433.

Automation of capitalist production is a disaster for the workers.
Sots. trud 6 no. 5:30-40 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Automation--Economic aspects)
(Labor and laboring classes)

"Opredeleniye kul'tury i mestmaterial'noy kul'tury v obshchey kul'ture."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

ZVORYKIN, A. A.

Ekonomika ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR (by) A.A. Zvorykin, D. M.
Kundin. I zd. 2, perer I dop. Moskva, Ugletehi, dat, 1954.
427 p. tables. 23 cm. Bibliography: p. (425)

Zvorykin, A A

Ekonomika ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSR (by) A.A. Zvorykin, D.M. Kirzhner i
M.B. Kundin. Izd. 2, perer i dop. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954.

427 p. tables. 23 cm.

Bibliography: p. (425)

ZVORYKIN, A.A.; MILONOV, Yu.K., otv. red.

[History of technology] Istoriia tekhniki. Moskva, Izd-vo
sots.-ekon.lit-ry, 1962. 772 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Technology)

CHERNYSHEV, Vladimir Ivanovich; ZVORYKIN, A.A., ~~otv.~~ red.; KLESHCHINOV,
M.A., red. izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.; GOLUB', S.P.,
tekhn. red.

[From the history of technical development in the first years
of the Soviet regime, 1917-1927] Iz istorii razvitiia tekhniki
v pervye gody sovetaskoi vlasti, 1917-1927. Moskva, Izd-vo
Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 316 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Industrialization) (Economic development)

ZVORYKIN, A.A., doktor ekon.nauk, prof.; OS'MOVA, N.I., nauchnyy
sotr.; CHERNYSHEV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHUKHARDIN, S.V.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; MILONOV, Yu.K., kand.ekon.nauk, otv.red.;
BAKOVETSKIY, O., red.; STREPETOVA, M., mladshiy red.;
MOSKVINA, R., tekhn. red.

[History of technology] Istorii tekhniki. [By] A.A. Zvorykin i
dr. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1962. 772 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii yestestvoznaniya i
tekhniki.

(Technology)

SHUKHARDIN, S.V.; ZVORYKIN, A.A., redakter; NEMCHENKO, B.C., redakter;
ZELENIKOVA, Ye.V., tekhnicheskii redakter.

[Georg Agricola] Georgii Agrikola. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk
SSSR, 1955. 205 p. (MLBA 9:5)
(Agricola, Georg, 1494-1555)

BROMBERG, Viktor Aleksandrovich; GAMAYUNOV, Nikolay Ivanovich;
ZVORYKIN, Aleksey Dmitriyevich; KUDRYAVTSEV, Vitaliy
Vasil'yevich; TEVEROVSKIY, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; EPSHTEYN,
Lev Abramovich; SHIROKOVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of the manufacture of electrical insulating
materials of winding insulation, and drying as well as
saturating operations] Mekhanizatsia proizvodstva elektro-
izoliatsionnykh materialov, izoliatsionno-obmotochnykh i
sushil'no-propitochnykh rabot. By V.A.Bromberg i dr. Moskva,
Gos. energ.izd-vo, 1961. 99 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

Protecting magnesia cement objects from humidity. A. YA. ZHUKOVNIK. *Ibid.* Inst. *polytech. Ivanovo-Voznesensk* 15, 203 (in German 200-7 (1940)).—B describes tests on different plates which were made from magnesia cement treated with varnish (holed lined oil) to ascertain the penetration of humidity into these objects. The tests are tabulated and show that plates sand. with varnish are fairly well protected against humidity.

ASR-SLA DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

2005 年 12 月 10 日

[illegible]

3. 3-249 5: 10 2 7 4

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BC

B-7-5

Preparation of chlorine derivatives of phosphorus from phosphorites. A. J. ZYBANSKI (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1933, 8, 1360—1367).—A mixture of air and Cl_2 is passed through an intimate mixture of finely powdered phosphorite and C at 700–1000°; the yields of PCl_3 according to $\text{C}_2(\text{PO})_4 + 6\text{Cl}_2 + 4\text{C} = 3\text{C}_2\text{Cl}_4 + 2\text{PCl}_3 + 4\text{CO}$ increase with rising temp., amount of C, $[\text{Cl}_2]$, and fineness of division of the substrates. R. T.

Decomposition of sulfates with chlorine. A. Ya. Zvonikhin, *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 9, 1-8 (1936); *cf. C. A.* 30, 13081. Finely ground Ca, Ba, Sr and Na sulfates were heated at 850-1150° in an elec. muffle furnace in a stream of Cl₂. Under identical conditions at 1050° the yields of CaCl₂, BaCl₂ and NaCl were 42.52, 60.2 and 75.0% theoretical. Lengthening the reaction time and increase in quantity of Cl₂ and improves the yield. Addn. of NaCl (about 6%) to sulfates is beneficial but SiO₂ has an unfavorable effect. Cl₂ is also effective but interferes with purification of products. V. A. K.

ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Sulfates										Chlorides									
Ca	Ba	Sr	Na	Cl ₂	850	1150	1050	42.52	60.2	75.0	NaCl	SiO ₂	Cl ₂	850	1150	1050	42.52	60.2	75.0

Dynamics of preparation of red phosphorus.
E. A. J. ZWIGGEN (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1936, 9, 719-720).—Complete conversion of white into red P is obtained in 15-30 min. at 400-500°. Red P, Fe_2O_3 , CaO , SiO_2 , U_3O_8 , and Se are without catalytic action. R. J.

ca

6

Dynamics of red phosphorus production. I. A. Ya.
Zvonkova. J. Appl. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 1971, 44, 1771.
(In English from Khim.). Lab. exps. in the production of
red P are described. Yellow P, with and without the
addn. of catalyst, was charged into a glass-sealed
ampoule and the stopper was tightly sealed with a soln.
of Na_2SiO_3 and CaO . The ampoule, inserted into a sealed
glass tube, was submerged into sand and heated in an
elec. furnace at 220-600° for various periods of time. To
det. the degree of allotropic conversion, the reaction am-
poule was crushed, the contents were treated with CS_2 ,
the red P was filtered off by suction through a Schott porous
filter and the filter, after drying in the air and at 20° in a
drying oven, was weighed. The rate of the allotropic
conversion is a function of time and temp. Heating yellow
P at 220-240° for 3-47 hrs. resulted in a product contg.
16.9-70% red P. Heating at 320-50° for 18-26 hrs.
yielded a mixt. with 71.9-81.1% red P. A 100% conversion
was effected at 400° and 500° in 1 hr. to 1 hr. and 20 min.
The addn. of red P, silica gel, Fe , Fe_2O_3 , Se , U_3O_8 and
 CaO failed to catalyze the reaction. Increasing time and
temp. increased the hardness of the red P and the in-
tensity of its coloration from a bright red to a deep violet.
Chas. Munc

ASAC, LLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

82000 517101474

121000-410 010 001

011111-001

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The solid solutions of the system potassium dihydrogen phosphate-ammonium dihydrogen phosphate-water. A. V. Zvyagin and V. G. Kuznetsov. *Bull. Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R. Div. Chem. Sci., Ser. Chem.* 1958, No. 1, 195-203 (in English 201).--The poly. isotherms of the system at 0°, 25° and 50° were investigated. The presence of continuous series of solid solutions was observed and confirmed by x-ray investigation of the solid phases having a compn. KH_2PO_4 , 0-41.65 and $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$, 0-33.68%.
A. A. P.

ASH-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RESEARCH NUMBER

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Gypsum problem in the Soviet Union. N. I. Buzalov and A. Ya. Zverevskiy. *Ann. geol. and phys. chem., Int. chim. gen.* (U. R. S. S. R. 11, 327-330, 1968). A review of the results of a geol. survey in the Western Kazakhstan with a discovery of some 300 complex salt domes and large veins of gypsum and anhydrite with recommendations for the investigation of the geochem. and petrographic properties and com. exploitation of the deposits in the light of American practice with similar deposits in Texas and Louisiana. Chas. Blane

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PRIMES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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102

Fertilizers. A. Xa. Zorykin, Russ. 56,105, Nov. 30, 1939. Solns. contg. 35-40% ammonium phosphate are treated with a 2-18% soln. of KCl at temps. of -5 to +65°.

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15

Ca

Fertilizer. A. Ya. Zvorykui. Russ. 55,840, Oct. 31,
1930. Polyhalite is freed of NaCl, treated with dil.
H₂SO₄, satd. with NH₃ salts, freed of gypsum and evaporated
to dryness.

ASS. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BASED ON STRIKING										BASED ON STRIKING									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

CA

28

The heating curves of carbohydrates. A. Ya. Zvyaykin and A. L. Sokolovskii. *J. Applied Ch. n. (U. S. S. R.)* 12, 1430 2(1959).—A preliminary report concerning the heating curves of sucrose, maltose, levulose, caramel, a mixt. of invert sugar and sugar and sugar-molasses mixt. is given. Each curve had 3 transformation periods as shown by the endothermic effects. The identification of the transformation products will be dealt in the near future. A. A. Polgorny

ASAC-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGION DIVISION

SECTION

SUBSECTION

ITEM

DATE

REMARKS

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FILE

SEARCH

RECORD

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SECRET

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a copy of the original letter, and is signed by Abraham Lincoln.

DATE OF BIRTH										DATE OF DEATH										DATE OF INTERVIEW										DATE OF REPORT									
1940										1941										1942										1943									
1944										1945										1946										1947									
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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120

CA

18

The relation between the degree of conversion of sulfur in the oxidation of sulfides and the changes in the solid and the gaseous phase. A. Ya. Zvezhkin, *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Referaty, Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1945, 31. The degree of conversion Z (%) of S into SO_2 on roasting can be detd. indirectly from the amt. b of SO_2 (in g.) in the gas and the increase of wt. d of the sample, by $Z = 117.7(d + 2.23b)/m$ where a = initial wt., $m = \%$ sulfide in the sample.
N. Thon

ASB,SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Application of physicochemical analysis to the study of complex catalysts. The activity of the oxides of cobalt, nickel, and copper in the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide. A. Ya. Zvezdovskiy and P. M. Perlovskiy. *J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 20, 1005-1101 (1946) (in Russian).
-The reaction consists of the decompn. of H_2O_2 in the presence of equimol. amts. of CuO , a Co oxide, and NiO , were in the ratio 0.013:1.21:0.020. Among the many binary and ternary mixts. of these oxides only those contg. about 80 at.% of Co and 20% of Ni or about 80% of Co, 15% of Ni, and 5% of Cu were considerably more active than the Co oxide; in their presence the reaction const. reached 1.40.

J. I. Bakerman

ASB S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REMARKS

SEARCHED

INDEXED

REMARKS

SEARCHED

INDEXED

"Concerning the Reactions of Oxides and Salts in Solid State." Sub 29 Sep 47,
Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in
1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

the purpose of determining the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of reaction. The suspension was thoroughly shaken, the ppt. allowed to settle, and its vol. observed. This procedure was repeated over a number of days. As the ppt. aged, its vol. contracted. Immediately after shaking, the contraction was rapid and after approx. 12-15 min. it leveled off. The results of the observations were plotted, with time in min. on the abscissa and vol. in cc. on the ordinate. A tangent drawn from the point where the curve leveled off (12-15 min.) and extended to the ordinate gave the vol. assumed to be the max. that would be reached by the ppt. immediately after shaking if it were uniformly dispersed and if it were not acted upon by gravity. This vol. decreased as the hydrides aged and it was different for different hydrides. The ratio of the vol. assumed by

a hydride when it settles freely in a water-filled cylinder and the max. vol. of the same hydride is referred to as the "active vol." Each of the hydrides had its own active vol., which diminished with age. Plotting $\log (1 - \text{active vol.})$ against $\log (\text{vol.})$ as ordinate gave a series of straight lines representing the change of the active vol. with time. From these curves it can be seen that the stability of hydrides decreases in the order Mn, Fe, Ni, Co, and Cu. The results were tested on mixed Co and Cu hydride catalyst. The activity of these catalysts was parallel to changes in their syntheses.

ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION									
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

CA

Solid solutions of ammonium and ammonium phosphates.
 N. S. Kurnakov, A. Ya. Zverev, and V. Ya. Kechko-
 vich. *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Khim. Nauk*, 1968, No. 2, 108-10
 No. 2, 108-10. (1968). The purpose was to determine the optimum con-
 ditions for producing $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ to be used as a
 condensed fertilizer free of Cl^- . First was investigated the
 quaternary eq. system $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{KCl} \rightleftharpoons \text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 +$
 NH_4Cl at 25°. To this end were studied $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 +$
 $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{KCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{KCl} +$
 $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, and $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. The
 results were plotted in the form of a phase diagram pro-
 jected on the quaternary base $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 - \text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 -$
 $\text{KCl} - \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$. Next were studied the sys. of KCl and
 NH_4Cl in solid solns. of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ at various concns. of
 NH_4Cl at 25 and 0°. The results are tabulated. The phase
 diagrams indicated a simple and effective process for the
 production of $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ consisting of passing
 $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ into a soln. of KCl . In this step 80-90% of
 the used P_2O_5 is used up. The mother liquor contg. the
 balance of P_2O_5 is acid. with NH_3 , thereby prodg. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$. In
 these 2 steps 90-95% of the P_2O_5 is utilized. The 2nd
 desired, granular, to yield $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$, or if
 M. Hoshida

32537. ZVORYKHIN, A. Ya i TILCKHINA, M. I. Spetsialno soley i oksidov. Zhurnal prikl. khimii, 1949, No 10, s. 1063-67

SC: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

Irregular multidimensional figures in physicochemical analysis. F. M. Perel'man and A. Ya. Zvorykin (N. S. Kurnakov Inst. of Gen. and Inorg. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *Izvit. Sektora Fiz.-Khim. Anal., Inst. Obshch. i Neorg. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 19, 144-50 (1949).—The use of multidimensional diagrams for presentation of the compn. and properties of complex systems is discussed. The geometry of such figures is analyzed. M. Hosh

Sintering of salts and oxides. A. YA ZIMRYKIN AND N. I. TIMOKHINA. *J. Applied Chem. (USSR)*, 22 (10) 1061-67 (1949).—Powders of CaF_2 were fired in a porcelain crucible at 400°, 500°, 600°, and 700°C, while powders of SiO_2 , CaCO_3 , and Fe_2O_3 were fired at temperatures from about 900° to 1100°. The compressive strength of the sintered shapes was determined under a constantly increasing load. Curves of strength vs. temperature indicate that strength of sintering is a characteristic of the solid material and reflects the changes occurring during the various temperature intervals. Experimental results support the following mechanism of sintering: Sintering is above all a diffusion of particles in the solid material; the mobility of particles and diffusion increase with rising temperature. The individual particles make contact in some places only, so that at first diffusion takes place gradually at these points of contact. In determining the strength of sintering, destruction takes place chiefly at these points of diffusion because here the particles are bound to one another less strongly than in the original crystalline material. As a result of the crushing of the shape, the grain of the material changes and, in addition to the original grains, larger and smaller grains are also obtained. R.Z.K.

ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Sintering of carbonates. A. Ya. Zvorykin. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 24, 1131-3 (1951); *Carbonates of Li, Na, Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Cd, and Ba* were subjected to temp. between 100 and 1000°. As was proved for chlorides (C.A. 44, 8227) the change of mech. strength on sintering depends on the energy of crystal lattices. For energy computation a formula by Kapoustinsky was used. $U = 287.2 \left[\frac{Z_1 Z_2}{(r_1 + r_2)} \right] \left[1 - \left(0.345 / (r_1 + r_2) \right) \right]$, where $r_1 + r_2$ = sum of ionic radii, Z_1 = no. of ions, and Z_1 and Z_2 = valencies of ions. S. Sirelski

ZVORYKIN, A.Ya.; PEREL'MAN, F.M.

Solubility isotherm 25° of the system $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoO}_4 - (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
Khim. redk. elem. no. 1:52-57 '54. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova
AN SSSR.
(Solubility) (Ammonium salts)

ZVORYKIN, A.Ya., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.

New concentrated non-chlorinated fertilizer. Vest. AN SSSR 24
no. 3:64-66 Mr '54. (MIRA 7:3)
(Fertilizers and manures)

ZVORYN

ZBLIKMAN, A.N.; SAMSONOV, G.V.; KREYN, O.Ye.; STEPANOV, I.S., Inzhener, retsenzent; TANANAYEV, I.V., retsenzent; POGODIN, S.A., professor, doktor, saslushennyi deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, retsenzent; RODE, Ye.Ye., professor, doktor, retsenzent; ABRIKOSOV, N.Kh., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SHAMRAY, F.I., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; MOROZOV, I.S., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; BOOM, Ye.A., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; NIKOLAYEV, N.S., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; ZVORYKIN, A.Ye., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; RASHILOVA, N.I., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; VYSOTSKAYA, V.N., redaktor; KAMAYEVA, O.M., redaktor; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Metallurgy of rare metals] Metallurgiya redkikh metallov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1954. 414 p. (MIRA 7:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Tananayev)
(Metals, Rare--Metallurgy)

The solubility isotherm in the system of paratungstic acid and ammonium sulfate at 25° C. *V. A. Zolotarev, et al.*
For more information, see the following references:
1. *Zhurnal Khimicheskoi Fiziki*, 1955, No. 2, 647. The solubility isotherm at 25° C. of $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$ ($(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{W}_2\text{O}_{17}$) was determined, and the results are shown graphically. In an neutral medium the NH_4 paratungstic acid is soluble. Lit.: 1955-1956.

14. coll.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
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CIA-RDP86-00513R0020065720002-7

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7
NIKOLAYEV, N.S.,
doktor khimicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; GOLUBKOVA, V.A.,
redaktor; YUSFINA, N.L., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[How chemistry originated and with what it is concerned] Kak
voznikla khimiia i chem ona zanimatsia. Moskva, Goskul'tpro-
svetizdat, 1956. 14 p. and 5 l. (MIRA 10:2)
(Chemistry--History)

(Phosphates)

5(2)

Академика наук СССР. Институт облучения и нейрофизиологии кириль

Khimiyе redkikh elementov, vyp. 3 (Chemistry of Rare Elements, Tr 3) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1977. 125 p. 4,500 copies printed. Krvata slip inserted.

Md. of Publishing House: Th. S. Silyavskiy; Tech. Ed.: A. A. Perlovskiy;
 Editorial Board: I. V. Tsarevsky (Resp. Ed.), S. A. Pogoda, Ye. Th.
 Bada, V. S. Zverev, and O. P. Bogdan (Secretary).

FOREWORD: The book is intended for scientists and engineers concerned with the study and utilization of rare elements.

NOTES: The book is a collection of papers on investigations in the chemistry of rare elements conducted at the Institut chimique i neuroginebiologie khimii N. S. Kurnakova (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry) Issi N. S. Kurnakova. No paramelements are mentioned. There are 113 references: 55 Soviet, 23 English, 41 German, 15 French, 11 Italian, and 3 Japanese.

Klyuchev, V. Ye., and V. B. Salinova. Investigation of solubility in the System Lithium Carbonate-Lithium Sulfate-Water at 50°C

Orvalova, A. V., and L. P. Koshchinskaya. Vapor Pressure of Saturated Solutions in the System $(\text{H}_2\text{N})_2\text{SO} - \text{NaCO}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$

BRAY, E. G., V. A. SALLS, V. J. FLYNN, and N. J. CHRYSLER.
Investigation of Solubility in the System Tetrabutylammonium
Sulfate-Water at 50°C

Мамонтов, И. В. and M. I. Lavina. *Neochlamis Pterocaryidae*

Shenoy, I. V., and H. V. Desai. Cellulose Peroxyoxides and Their Analytical Significance.

Grubbs, G. S. Investigation of the Interaction of Ions of Calcium and Oxalate in Aqueous Solution

Johnson, E. E., and L. V. Tinsley. Investigation of the Reaction of
Reaction of Indium Hydride

SMITH, V. G., and A. P. KOBETIKOVA, Synthesis and Thermographic Investigation of Some Complexes of Iodine

series A, T_0 , and P_0 are known. Isothermal solubilities at P_0 in the systems NaClO_3 - BaCl_2 and NaClO_3 - BaCl_2 - H_2O and NaClO_3 - BaCl_2 - H_2O are known.

sublimes, 2. I. The Curvate Method of Determination of Sublimation

Scoveton with Paylla
 Ashmore, V. E.; A. A. Gellay, and E. E. Alcott. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 1934, 27, 1-12. 12 figs. 12 refs. 1000 words.

Determination of Molybdenum
 Tolman, F. M. A Project of Compiling a Reference Guide on Rare
 Metals, 1941.

STANFORD: Library of Congress

Cost 2/3

06-72-01
mg/mc

③

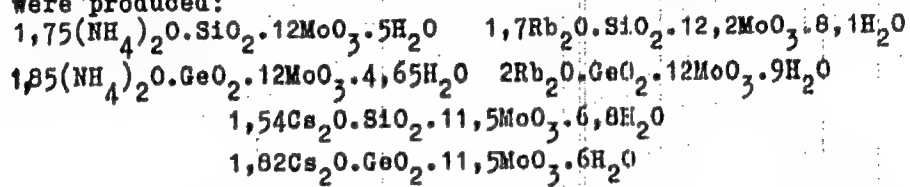
78-3-6-14/30

AUTHORS: Perel'man, F. M., Zvorykin, A. Ya., Yakubovskaya, T. N.

TITLE: Some Difficultly Soluble Salts of the Heteropolyacid of Germanium and Silicon (Nekotoryye malorastvorimyye soli geteropolikislot germaniya i kremniya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr. 6, pp. 1374 - 1380 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the difficultly soluble ammonia, rubidium and cesium salts of the germanium-and silicon-molybdenum-heteropolyacid were investigated. The synthesis of germanium-molybdenum and silicon-molybdenum-heteropolyacid as ammonia, rubidium and cesium salts was described. The following compounds were produced:



Card 1/4

78-3-6-14/30

Some Difficultly Soluble Salts of the Heteropolyacid of Germanium and Silicon

The x-ray analyses show that all these salts are isomorphous. The solubility of the ammonia, rubidium and cesium salts of the silicon-molybdenum, and germanium-molybdenum-heteropolyacids at 25°C is investigated. The solubility of ammonia salt of Si-Mo-heteropolyacid is 7,55% of rubidium salt of Si-Mo-heteropolyacid is 0,475%, of cesium salt of Si-Mo-heteropolyacid 0,123%, of ammonia-Ge-Mo-acid 7,78%, of Rb-Ge-Mo-acid 0,90% and Cs-Ge-Mo-acid 0,075%. The solubility of all six salts was also determined in aqueous sulfuric acid solutions of ammonia and rubidium salts at a concentration of 1,5 - 40% sulfuric acid and of cesium salt at a concentration of 1,5-25% sulfuric acid. Also the solubility of cesium salts of the above mentioned heteropolyacids in nitric solutions at concentrations of 2% and 5,3% HNO_3 as well as the solubility of oxalic acid at concentrations of 2-9% HNO_3 was determined. Sulfuric acid considerably reduces the solubility of the ammonia, rubidium and cesium salts of the silicon-molybdenum-, and germanium-molybdenum-

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78-3-6-14/30

Some Difficultly Soluble Salts of the Heteropolyacid of Germanium and Silicon

-heteropolyacids. On this occasion the solubility of the ammonia salts of the above mentioned heteropolyacids is ten times greater than the solubility of the corresponding rubidium salts. The cesium salt of the Ge-Mo-heteropolyacid has a solubility ten times smaller than that of the corresponding Rb-Ge-Mo-acid. Cesium salt of the Si-Mo-acid has a solubility hundred times smaller than the corresponding Rb-Mo-acid. It was found that the salts of the Gr-Mo-heteropolyacids are more easily soluble than the corresponding salts of the Si-Mo-acids almost in all cases especially in concentrated acids. Cesium salt of the Si-Mo-acid shows the smallest solubility. Its solubility in aqueous sulfuric solution is 0,004-0,005%. The solubility of cesium salt of the Ge-Mo-acid in the same sulfuric solution is 0,04%. There are 5 figures, 8 tables, and 19 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

78-3-6-14/30

Some Difficultly Soluble Salts of the Heteropolyacid of Germanium and Silicon

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova, AN SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, AN USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Germanium compounds 2. Silicon compounds 3. Heteropolyacids
--Salts 4. Salts--Solubility 5. Chemical compounds--Production

Card 4/4

76-32-3-24/43

AUTHORS: Zvorykin, A. Ya., Perel'man, F. M., Shakhova, S. K.

TITLE: On the Catalytic Activity of Rare Elements in the Reaction of the Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide (O kataliticheskoy aktivnosti redkikh elementov v reaktsii razlozheniya perekisi vodoroda. I.)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol 32, Nr 3, pp 654 - 658 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Mixed catalysts of salts of rare elements are investigated in the present paper, the attention being focused on the influence of the ratio of catalyst components, as well as that of the temperature and the pH, upon the catalytic activity. In order to bring about a simultaneous mixture of both catalyst components with the hydrogen peroxide solution, a glass container was constructed in which two little dishes with the catalysts on a glass holder are located, from where they fall into the liquid upon mechanical agitation of the system. The velocity of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide was measured at 25°C and a pH of 8.0. The experiments performed with niobium oxalate

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76-32-3-24/43

On the Catalytic Activity of Rare Elements in the Reaction of the Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide

showed a negative catalytic action of niobium upon other catalysts, especially cobalt chloride. Sodium molybdate in combination with copper chloride ($\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 - \text{CuCl}_2$) showed an increase of the catalytic action, which exceeded that of the individual components several times. Investigations with zirconium sulfate showed that in ~~the~~ system zirconium-sulfate/manganese-dioxide, the curve of the catalytic activity contains a maximum from which a complicated change of the catalytic activity may be deduced. A table of the changes of velocity and of the values of the reactor constant of the last-mentioned system is given from which it may be seen that the activity of zirconium sulfate at the beginning of the examination is higher, that it then drops to a lower value and remains constant. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

76-32-3-24/43

On the Catalytic Activity of Rare Elements in the Reaction of the Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova (AS USSR, Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov)

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1956

5(4)

AUTHORS:

Perel'man, F. M., Zvorykin, A. Ya, Shakhova, S. K.

SOV/76-33-2-34/45

TITLE:

The Catalytic Activity of the Rare Elements in the Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide II (O kataliticheskoy aktivnosti redkikh elementov v reaktsii razlozheniya perekisi vodoroda II)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 452 - 456 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The method of the work reported here was the same as was used in the previous paper, i.e., a simultaneous addition of both catalysts at the beginning of the reaction. Investigated were sodium gallate (I), thorium nitrate (II), titanium sulfate (III), and germanium chloride (IV), alone and together with the chlorides of cobalt, copper, and iron also of MnO_2 at $25^\circ C$ and $pH = 8.0$. It was observed that a combination of (I) with $CuCl_2$ increased the catalytic activity and that this was greater than the additive values of the single components. All the catalysts of this system are unstable and lose their activity quickly (Fig 1). The system (II) - $CuCl_2$

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The Catalytic Activity of the Rare Elements in the
Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide II

SOV/76-33-2-34/45

and (II) - MnO_2 (Figs 2,3) show also in increased catalytic effect upon the decomposition of H_2O_2 . With the first system the activity is doubled and with the second system the activity is 4.6 times the additive value of the components using a content of 30% (II). The system (II) - MnO_2 is more stable in its catalytic activity than the above mentioned combinations of (I). An increase of 5 to 2.5 times in activity above the additive values of the components was observed for the (III)- CuCl_2 and (III) - CoCl_2 systems, and the maximum activity was found to occur with a content of 50% (III) (Figs 4,5). The (III)- CoCl_2 systems are high in activity but very unstable, while (III)- CuCl_2 are stabler combinations. In the (IV)- CuCl_2 system a smaller increase in activity was observed (Fig 6). The experimental results show that the maximum activity occurs with the compositions of a 1:1 molar ratio of the components. There are 6 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Catalytic Activity of the Rare Elements in the
Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide II

SOV/76-33-2-34/45

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy
khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova (Academy of Sciences, USSR,
Institute for General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S.
Kurnakov)

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1957

5.2000

AUTHORS:

Perel'man, F. M., Zvorykin, A. Ya.,
Demina, G. A.

69030

S/078/60/005/04/034/040
B004/B016

TITLE:

Investigation of the Solubility in the System
 $Y(NO_3)_3 - NH_4NO_3 - H_2O$ at 25 and 50°

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 4, pp 960 - 963
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors refer to the method of the fractional separation of lanthanides used in practice and quote a paper by G. G. Urazov and Z. N. Shevtsova (Ref 4). The purpose of the present paper is to clarify the conditions for the occurrence of the yttrium-ammonium-nitrate double salt. The results obtained according to the solubility method are presented in tables 1, 2 and in Schreinemakers' diagrams in figures 1, 2. At 50° the solubility curve shows three branches corresponding to the crystallization of the three salts $Y(NO_3)_3 \cdot 4H_2O$, $Y(NO_3)_3 \cdot 2NH_4NO_3$, and NH_4NO_3 . The double salt crystallizes at this temperature in the anhydrous state in the range of the concentrations of NH_4NO_3 from 18 to 44%, and of $Y(NO_3)_3$ from 66 - 48%. Its solubility in water amounts to 88% at 50°. At 25° the double salt could not be

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Investigation of the Solubility in the System
 $Y(NO_3)_3 - NH_4NO_3 - H_2O$ at 25 and 50°

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B004/B016

obtained, although the diagram shows the corresponding branch. The authors assume that the crystallization of the double salt at this temperature is rendered difficult owing to the high viscosity of the solution. $Y(NO_3)_3$ crystallizes in the presence of NH_4NO_3 both at 25° and at 50° with four molecules of crystal water. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova
Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry
imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1959

86489

52610

1043, 1136, 1273

S/078/60/005/008/022/031/XX
B023/B066

AUTHORS: ~~Zvorykin, A. Ya.~~, Perel'man, F. M., Babiyskaya, I. Z.,
Fedotova, T. N.

TITLE: Calcium and Iron Germanates

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 8,
pp. 1717-1724

TEXT: The authors investigated systems of sodium germanate and calcium nitrate or iron nitrate in aqueous solutions with different ratios of the components. The formation of calcium metagermanate, $\text{CaO} \cdot \text{GeO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and three iron germanates, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{GeO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{GeO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{GeO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, was detected by Schreinemakers' method. Thermograms and X-ray diffraction patterns of the compounds mentioned above disclosed characteristic peculiarities and confirmed the chemical homogeneity of the resulting compounds. It was further found that the germanate $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{GeO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ may be obtained with 15 and 2.5 molecules of hydration water, and that the

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Calcium and Iron Germanates

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germanate $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{GeO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ still contains two H_2O molecules after drying at 120°C . All iron germanates were subjected to X-ray phase analysis at the laboratory of V. G. Kuznetsov. Table 1 shows the composition of the liquid phases and of the "residues" in the system $\text{Na}_2\text{GeO}_3\text{-Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$, and Table 2 dto. in the system $\text{Na}_2\text{GeO}_3\text{-Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$. Fig. 1 illustrates the composition of the solid phases in the system $\text{Na}_2\text{GeO}_3\text{-Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$, and Fig. 2 dto. in the system $\text{Na}_2\text{GeO}_3\text{-Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$. V. F. Zhuravlev is mentioned. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 10 references: 4 Soviet, 4 German, and 2 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

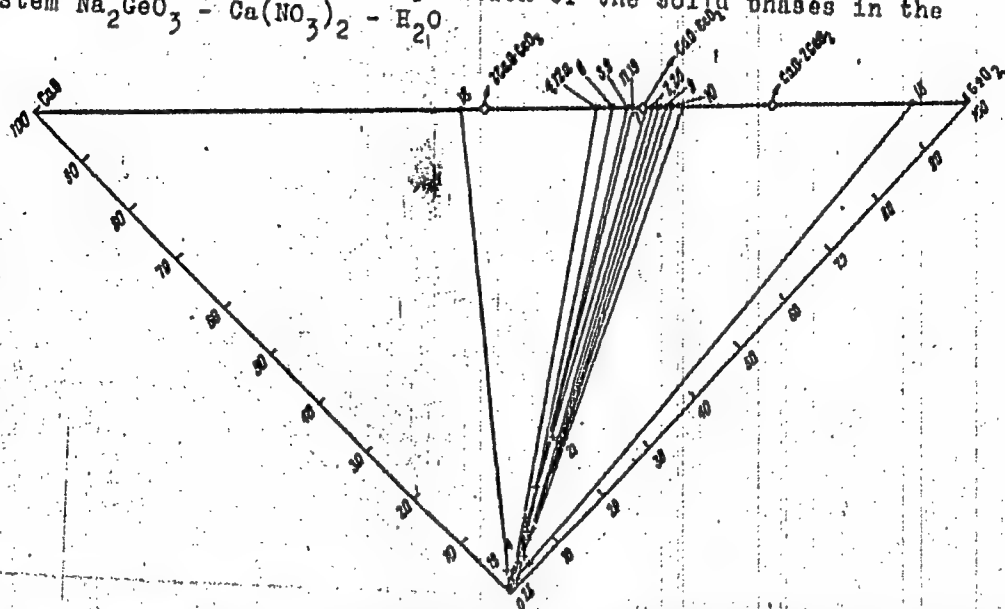
SUBMITTED: March 10, 1959

Card 2/3

86489

S/078/60/005/008/022/031/XX
BC23/B066

Legend to Fig. 1: Fig. 1: Composition of the solid phases in the
system $\text{Na}_2\text{GeO}_3 - \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$



Card 3/3

ZVORYKIN, A.Ya.; PEREL'MAN, F.M.

Oxidation of cobalt sulfide in the presence of sodium chloride.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.4:765-768 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Cobalt sulfide) (Oxidation)

ZVORYKIN, A. Ya.

Sintering of some sulfates. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.5:1019-1024
My '60. (MIRA13:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Sulfates)

34866

S/078/62/007/003/012/019
B110/B138

5.2600

AUTHORS: Perel'man, F. M., Zvorykin, A. Ya., Demina, G. A.

TITLE: The solubility isotherm (25°C) of the system
 $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3\text{-RbNO}_3\text{-HNO}_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 3, 1962, 641 - 644

TEXT: The formation of double nitrates of praseodymium and rubidium in the presence of HNO_3 was examined in a thermostat ($25 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$). Liquid phase samples and residues were taken after the establishment of equilibrium (after 2 - 3 days). Chemically pure Pr_6O_{11} and Rb_2CO_3 were converted into $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Pr_6O_{11} , 40.96%) and into rubidium nitrate (Rb_2O , 62.66%) by means of HNO_3 . Pr was precipitated by means of NH_4OH , annealed, and weighed as Pr_6O_{11} . Rb was weighed as perchlorate. Five solid phases were formed: (1) $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$; (2) $5\text{RbNO}_3 \cdot 4\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$; (3) $7\text{RbNO}_3 \cdot 5\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$; (4) $5\text{RbNO}_3 \cdot 2\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$; (5) RbNO_3 . The compositions next

Card 1/2

S/078/62/007/003/012/019
B110/B138

The solubility isotherm...

to RbNO_3 were examined at 30 - 36%, and those adjoining $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ at 26 - 30% of HNO_3 . The incongruent double salt $2 \text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5 \text{RbNO}_3$ only exists with $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ concentration less than 10.09%. If the $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ concentration is increased, $5 \text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 7 \text{RbNO}_3$ crystallizes. Anhydrous $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ crystallizes first and next, in the presence of not more than 3 - 4% of RbNO_3 , the double salt $5 \text{RbNO}_3 \cdot 4 \text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$. However, only three salts could be synthesized: (1) anhydrous $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ under the conditions of point 2 (Fig. 1); (2) the anhydrous, bright green, coarse-crystalline double salt $4 \text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5 \text{Rb}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ under the conditions of point 6; (3) the anhydrous, light green, fine crystalline double salt $2 \text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5 \text{RbNO}_3$ under the conditions of point 18. All three salts decompose at 85 - 90°C with the liberation of dark-brown vapors of oxides of nitrogen. D. I. Mendeleyev and N. S. Kurnakov are mentioned. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R. C. Vickery,

Card 2/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7"

PEREL'MAN, F.M.; ZVORYKIN, A.Ya.; GAMZA, L.B.

Degree of polymerization of potassium metaphosphates at various
temperatures. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.6:900-902. Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.
Kurnakova AN SSSR.

PEREL'MAN, P.M.; ZVORYKIN, A.Ya.; GAMZA, L.B.

Degree of polymerization of sodium metaphosphate at various temperatures. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.5:725-729 My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

Solubility isotherm (25°) in the system $\text{Nd}(\text{NO}_3)_3 - \text{RbNO}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.7:1753-1755 JI '83.

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.
Kurnakova AN SSSR. (MIRA 16:7)

(Neodymium nitrate) (Rubidium nitrate)
(Solubility)

ZVORYKIN, A.Ya.

Some inorganic polymers based on rubidium phosphates. Zhur.neorg.-
khim. 8 no.2:274-277 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Rubidium phosphates) (Polymerization)

ZVORYKIN, A.Ya.; RATNIKOVA, V.D.

Solubility isotherm (25°) in the system CaH_2PO_4 — $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ — H_2O .
Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.4:1018-1019 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Alkali metal phosphates) ((Solubility))

Solubility isotherm of the system $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 - \text{RbNO}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Zhur.
neorg.khim. 7 no.3:641-644 Mr. 162. (MIRA 15:3)
(Praseodymium nitrate) (Rubidium nitrate)
(Systems (Chemistry))

PEREL'MAN, F.M.; ZVORIKIN, A.Ia.; TARGISOV, V.V.; DEMINA, O.A.

Thio salts of molybdenum and tungsten. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.9:
1999-2002 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Molybdates) (Tungstates) (Systems (Chemistry))

Solubility isotherm of the system $\text{RbH}_2\text{PO}_4 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 25 . Zhur.neorg.
khim. 6 no.11:2572-2575 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Rubidium phosphate) (Ammonium phosphate) (Solubility)

ZVORYKIN, A.Ya.; PERELMAN, F.M.; TARASOV, V.V.

Molybdenum and tungsten sulfides and oxysulfides. Zhur.neorg.khim.
6 no.9:1994-1998 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova
Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Molybdenum sulfide) (Oxysulfides)

ZVORYKIN, A. APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7"

Mining Engineering

Outline of the history of Soviet mining engineering. Reviewed by S. Ya. Rackovskiy, S.M.
Yasiukevich, G.N. Popov. Gor. zhur. No. 2, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, April, 1952. Unclassified

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7

ZVORYKIN, A. A.

Reconstruction of the coal mining industry. Moskva, Gos. nauch.-tekhn.
gorno-geologo-neftianoe izd-vo, 1934. 236 p. (50-45462)

TN808.R9Z9

ZVORYKIN, A. A.

Engineering (Contd.)
Kavkaz, Nevinnomysskiy Canal with a view of causway.
Several views of steel plants, among them a shore-
ward view of Azovstal' Metallurgical Works; several
photographs of factory equipment, e.g., a super die
press at the UralmashZavod.

Oct 1947

18732

Number 1 Zhizn' No 10
First Five-Year Plan Soviet Industries multiplied
eight times (US in the same period expanded
General account of the rapid production fig-
ures in Soviet industry. No exact percentages
given, but gives comparisons in terms of percentage
of photographs show industrial might of USSR.
Photographs show Volgograd Hydroelectric Plant (men) V. I.

Engineering
Industrial Statistics
Technical Re-equipping of the USSR People's Economy
of thirty years, Prof. A. A. Zvorykin, L. V. Zhd-
v, 13 pp

Oct 1947

18732

ZVORYKIN

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7

Zvorykin, A. A. and Kirzhner, D. M. "The development of the mining industry of the USSR and the productivity of its labor", in the collection entitled: Voprosy gornogo dela, Moscow, 1948, p. 369-85.

SO: U-2888, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 2, 1949).

ZVORYKIN, A. A., Prof

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7"

USSR/Mining Methods
Efficiency, Industrial

Nov 48

"Methods for Increasing the Productivity of Labor
at USSR Coal Industries," Prof A. A. Zvorykin,
Dr, 3 1/2 pp

"Ugol" No 11 (272)

Discusses causes of stoppages and delays at coal
face. Explains advantages of mechanization.
Quotes figures illustrating percentage of improve-
ment.

14/497100

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7

ZVORYKIN, A. V.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7"

Soviet superiority in the most important technical discoveries and inventions.
Moskva. Pravda. 1949. 31 p.

ZVORYKIN, A.

20732. Zvorykin, A. K istorii kizelovskogo kamennougol'nogo basseyana. Voprosy ekonomiki, 1949, No. 5, s. 36-47

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

ZVORYKIN, A

Pervootkryvateli Kamennougol'nykh Basseyinov SSSR. (First Discoverers of USSR's Coal Fields) ... Moskva
(12D-VO "Pravda") 1950.

31 P.

At head of title: Vsesoyuznoye Obshchestvo Po Rasprostraneniyu Politicheskikh I Nauchnykh Znaniy.

Bibliographical footnotes.

A lecture on discoveries of coal deposits in Russia, listing dates and locations, as well as names of discoverers. Mentioned is also the beginning of a broad development of underground coal gasification in the Soviet Union.

ZVORYKIN, A.A.; KIRZHENNER, D.M.; KUNDIN, M.B.

**[Economics, organization and planning in the U.S.S.R. coal industry]
Ekonomika, organizatsiia i planirovanie ugol'noi promyshlennosti SSSR.
Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1951. 687 p. (MLRA 6:8)
(Mining industry and finance) (Coal mines and mining)**

1 2
ZVORYKIN, A. A.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7"

The discovery of coal deposits in Russia; the beginning of their development.
Research and documents. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1952. 355 pl maps.
(54-22422)

TN808.R9289

ZVORYKIN, A.A.; KIRZHNER, D.M.; KUNDIN, M.B.; DOROKHIN, N.G., otvetstvennyy
redaktor; FEYTEL'MAN, N.G., redaktor; CHERENKOV, N.V., redaktor;
ANDREYEV, G.G., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Economics of the coal industry of the U.S.S.R.] Ekonomika ugol'noi
promyshlennosti SSSR. Izd. 2-e, perer. i dop. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat,
1954. 427 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 8:2)
(Coal mines and mining)

ZVORYKIN, Anatoliy Alekseyevich; KIRZHNER, David Mironovich; KUNDIN, Mikhail Borisovich; DOBOKHIN, N.G., otvetstvennyy redaktor; FETTEL'MAN, N.G., redaktor izdatel'stva; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Production organization and planning in the Soviet coal industry]
Organizatsiia i planirovanie proizvodstva v ugol'noi promyshlennosti
SSSR. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 483 p.
(Coal mines and mining) (MLRA 9:12)

BERKOVICH, D.M.; ZVOHYKIN, A.A.

Some tendencies in the development of the technology of
modern machine construction. Vop. ist.est. i tekhn. no.1:
168-178 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Machinery industry)

ZVORYKIN, A.; KIRZHNER, D.

Same problems in the organization of wages in the coal industry.
Sets.trud no.2:67-75 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Coal mines and mining) (Wages)

ZVORONKIN
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7"

BERKOVICH, D.M.; ZVORONKIN, D.M.

Trends in the technological development of the contemporary machine
construction industry. Vop.ist.est. i tekhn. no.2:207-216 '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Mechanical engineering) (Machinery--Constuction)

~~ZVORYKIN, A.A.~~
ZVORYKIN, A.A.

Periodicity in the history of natural sciences and technology.
Vop. 1st. est. 1 tekhn. no. 4:153-162 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Technology--History) (Natural history) (Dialectical materialism)

119-11-4/7

AUTHORS

Zvorykin, A.A., and Kirzhner, D.M.

TITLE

"How to Determine the Economic Effectiveness of Automation".

(kak opredelyat' ekonomicheskuyu effektivnost' avtomatizatsii)

PERIODICAL

Priborostroyeniye, 1957
Nr 11, pp. 13-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT

The most important index of the economic effectiveness of automation is the degree of the increase of work productivity. This effectiveness in the field of work productivity depends on the degree of wage-intensity in an enterprise being automated.

For the determination of the economic effectiveness in the index of work productivity we can carry out the following simple calculations: We call the number of workers in the enterprise

a) before the introduction of automation in the enterprise h_1

b) after the introduction of automation h_2
and we obtain in this case-with all other conditions remaining the same-the increase of work productivity to

CARD 1/4

$$\frac{h_1 - h_2}{h_2} \times 100 \%$$

119-11-4/7

"How to Determine the Economic Effectiveness of Automation".

and a decrease of wage intensity to

$$\frac{h_1 - h_2}{h_1} \times 100 \%$$

As second index for the determination of the effectiveness of automation serves the specific use of capital per production unit. When analysing the amount of this expenditure a certain regularity can be observed. As a rule the capital use per production unit decreases there where it is relatively low, or, where, in consequence of automation the scope of production increases essentially. The more complicated the enterprise is in technical respect and the higher the level of automation and the smaller the increase of production is, the more the capital use per production unit of the annual production will drop.

With the level of capital use also the so-called efficiency-agent of automation is connected, which shows us how much smaller the capital use is for the automation to secure an increase of the capacity of an aggregate or of machine, than the expenditures which

119-11-4/7

"How to Determine the Economic Effectiveness of Automation".

are necessary in order to reach such an increase of the capacity of an aggregate or a machine without using automatic devices.

There is no reason to regard the coefficient of the efficiency of automation of universal importance. The most important index of the economic efficiency of automation in the USSR is the reduction of the production costs. Usually this effectiveness is characterized by a comparison of the percentage of the reduction of production costs in a non-automated enterprise. This is right, if the economic effectiveness of the same kind of processes and enterprises is considered. The percentage of the reduction of production costs with automation is different if the production costs are calculated with or without the costs of the raw-material. The distribution of the expenditures of the individual departments to the individual products is usually carried out proportionally to the wage of the basic productive workers. In cases of the automation of single processes or departments with a number of industrial branches the same principle was maintained

CARD 3/4

119-11-4/7

"How to Determine the Economic Effectiveness of Automation".

which is used when comparing an automated with a non-automated production. This, however, is obviously incorrect as the real expenditures of departments do not change according to the same relation with automation as do the wages.

When determining the share of the general costs of production per production unit in a non-automated or automated enterprise it is important to regard the demands for the equalization of the quantity of production. Without this the effectiveness of an automated enterprise is artificially increased as in such a case the general costs of production (of the non-automated enterprise) refer to a smaller quantity of production than in an automated enterprise.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 4/4

ZVORYKIN, A.A., prof.; KIRZHNER, D.M.

Progressive engineers and technicians of the U.S.S.R. coal industry.
Ugol' 32 no.11:48-53 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Coal miners) (Coal research)

28(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1737

Zvorykin, Anatoliy Alekseyevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences,
Professor

Avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva i yeye ekonomicheskaya effektivnost'
(Automatization of Production and Its Economic Efficiency) Moscow,
Izd-vo "Znaniye," 1958. 62 p. (Series: Vsesoyuznoye
obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh
znaniy. Seriya 3, 1958, nos. 9/10) 66,000 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: B.S. Sotskov, Doctor of Technical Sciences;
Ed.: T.F. Falaleyeva; Tech Ed.: A.V. Trofimov.

PURPOSE: This pamphlet was prepared by the All-Union Society
for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Information
and is intended for the general reader interested in auto-
mation.

Card 1/3

Automatization of Production (Cont.)

SOV/1737

COVERAGE: The author of this pamphlet briefly describes the various points of view of foreign specialists on automation. He presents his own views and concepts and reviews the automatization of production processes in the USSR and abroad. Emphasis is placed on the economic aspects of the automatization of production processes. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Reason for Automatizing Production	6
Development of Automatization of Production Processes in the USSR and Capitalist Countries	14
Economic Efficiency of Automatization of Production Processes	30
Equalization of production volume when comparing automatized and nonautomatized production	34
Change in the productivity of labor under conditions of automatized production	40

Card 2/3

Automatization of Production (Cont.)

SOV/1737

Change in the extent of capital expenditures under conditions of automatized production	43
Change in the cost of product under conditions of automatized production	47
Comparison of automatized and nonautomatized production based on the length of time necessary for the recovery of capital outlays	51
Economic efficiency of automatization in relation to its level and applicability to individual branches of production	56

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

JG/rj
7-9-59

Card 3/3

NEMCHENKO, V.S.; BOCHAROV, M.D.; KRISTOSTUR'YAN, N.G.; CHERKASOV, V.I.;
ANDREYANOV, V.V.; KAUFMAN, V.M.; PAKHMANOV, V.F.; ZVORYKIN, A.A.,
otv.red.; ANICHKOV, N.N., red.; BARDIN, I.P., red.; BLAGONRAVOV,
A.A., red.; VVEDENSKIY, B.A., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., red.;
KAPUSTINSKIY, A.P., red.; KOLMOGOROV, A.N., red.; MIKHAYLOV, A.A.,
red.; OPARIN, A.I., red.; PETROV, F.M., red.; STOLBTOV, V.N., red.;
STRAKHOV, N.M., red.; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., red.; KOSFI, S.D., tekhn.red.

[Biographical dictionary of leaders in the natural sciences and
technology] Biograficheskiy slovar' deiatelei estestvoznaniya
i tekhniki. Vol.1. A - L. Otvetstvennyi red. A.A.Zvorykin; Red.
kollegiya: N.N.Anichkov i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchn.izd-vo "Bol'shaia
Sovetskaiia Entsiklopediia." 1958. 548 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Redaktsiya istorii estestvoznaniya i tekhniki Bol'shoy Sovetskoy
Entsiklopedii (for Nemchenko, Bocharov, Kristostur'yan, Cherkasov;
Andreyanov, Kaufman, Pakhmanov).

(Scientists)

Z VORYKIN, A.A.

25-2-1/43

AUTHOR: Zvorykin, A.A., Doctor of Economical Sciences, Professor, and
Shukhardin, S.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Force of Scientific Foresight (Sila nauchnogo predvideniya).
Karl Marx in Technial Progress (Karl Marks o progressse
tekhniki)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1958, # 2, p 1-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A brief review of advances made in the scientific and tech-
nical fields during the last few decades. There is one sketch
and one diagram.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress .

Card 1/1

~~ZVORIKIN, A.A., prof.; KIRZHNER, D.M., prof.~~

Basic problems of mining engineering theory and practice. Izv.
vys.ucheb.sav.; gor.zhur. no.3:3-11 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Mining engineering)

ZVORYKIN, A.A., prof.; KIRZHNER, D.M.; prof.

Methods of determining the economic efficiency of automatization
in the coal industry. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; gor.delo. no.4:
259-266 ' 58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Predstavleno kafedroy ekonomiki, organisatsii i planirovaniya
gornykh predpriyatiy Moskovskogo gornogo instituta imeni I.V.
Stalina.

(Coal mines and mining---Costs)
(Automatic control)

ZVORYKIN, Anatoliy Alekseyevich; ZHUK, I., red.; ULANOVA, L.,
tekhn.red.

[Creating material and technological basis of communism
in the U.S.S.R.] Sozdanie material'no-tekhnicheskoi bazy
kommunizma v SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo sots.-ekon.lit-ry,
1959. 102 p.

(Technology)

(MIRA 12:8)

ZVORYKIN, A.A., otv.red.; NEMCHENKO, V.S., saveduyushchiy red.;
BOCHAROV, M.D., starshiy nauchnyy red.; KRISTOSTUR'YAN,
N.G., starshiy nauchnyy red.; CHERKASOV, V.I., starshiy
nauchnyy red.; ANDREYANOV, V.V., red.; GARKOVENKO, R.V.,
nauchnyy red.; KAUFMAN, V.M., mladshiy red.; PAKHMANOV,
V.F., mladshiy red.; KOSTI, S.D., tekh.red.

[Biographical dictionary of figures in the natural sciences
and technology] Biograficheskii slovar' deiatel'stva estestvo-
znaniya i tekhniki. Otvetstvennyi red. A.A.Zvorykin. Red.
kollegiya: N.N.Anichkov i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchn.isd-vo
"Bol'shaia sovetskaya entsiklopediya." Vol.2. M - IA.
1959. 467 p. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Redaktsiya istorii estestvoznaniya i tekhniki Bol'shoy
Sovetskoy Entsiklopedii (for all except Zvorykin, Kosti).
(Scientists) (Technology--Biography)

ZVORYKIN, Anatoliy Alekseyevich, doktor ekonom.nauk; DUBROVSKIY, Yu.N.,
red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Economic efficiency of production automation] Ekonomicheskaya
effektivnost' avtomatizatsii proizvodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Znanie," 1960. 45 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю
politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser.3, Ekonomika, no.34).

(MIRA 13:12)

(Automation) (Labor productivity)
(Costs, Industrial)

ZVORYKIN, Anatoliy Alekseyevich, prof.; KIRZHNER, David Mironovich;
KUNDIN, Mikhail Borisovich, inzh.; RACHKOVSKIY, S.Ya., prof., otv.
red.; ASTAKHOV, A.S., kand. ekonom. nauk, otv. red.; GOLUBYATNIKOVA,
G.S., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Economics of the mining industry] Ekonomika gornoj promyshlennosti.
Izd. 3., perer., dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po
gornomu delu, 1961. 439 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Mineral industries)

Zvorykin, Anatoliy Alekseyvich

Ekonomika gornoy promyshlennosti [by] A.A. Zvorykin,
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ASACSLA DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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B-7-8

Preparation of chlorine derivatives of phosphorus from phosphorites. A. J. ZYUSKIN (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1933, 8, 1360-1367).--A mixture of air and Cl_2 is passed through an intimate mixture of finely powdered phosphorite and C at 700-1000°; the yields of PCl_5 according to $\text{C}_2(\text{PO})_2 + 6\text{Cl}_2 + 4\text{C} = 3\text{C}_2\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{PCl}_5 + 4\text{CO}$ increase with rising temp., amount of C, $[\text{Cl}_2]$ and fineness of division of the substrates. R. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1970-1971

1970-1971

1970-1971

1970-1971

1970-1971

Decomposition of sulfates with chlorine. A. Ya. Zvonkikh, *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 9, 1-8 (1936); *cf. C. A.* 30, 13081. Finely ground Ca, Ba, Sr and Na sulfates were heated at 850-1150° in an elec. muffle furnace in a stream of Cl₂. Under identical conditions at 1050° the yields of CaCl₂, BaCl₂ and NaCl were 42.52, 60.2 and 75.0% theoretical. Lengthening the reaction time and increase in quantity of Cl₂ and improves the yield. Addn. of NaCl (about 6%) to sulfates is beneficial but SiO₂ has an unfavorable effect. Cl₂ is also effective but interferes with purification of products. V. A. K.

ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SULFATES										SULFIDES										SULFATES									
Ca	Na	Fe	Al	Si	Co	Cr	Mn	Pb	Ag	Cu	Zn	Ni	Mo	W	Bi	As	Sb	Sn	Te	Se	Te	Se	Te	Se	Te	Se	Te	Se	Te

2-1

Dynamics of preparation of red phosphorus.
E. A. J. ZYGORSKI (*J. Appl. Chem. Res.*, 1958, 9, 778-788).—Complete conversion of white into red P is obtained in 15-30 min. at 400-500°. Red P, Fe_2O_3 , CuO , SiO_2 , U_3O_8 , and Se are without catalytic action. R. T.

ca

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Dynamics of red phosphorus production. I. A. Ya.
Zvonkova. J. Appl. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 1971, 44, 1771.
(In English from Khim.). Lab. exps. in the production of
red P are described. Yellow P, with and without the
addn. of catalyst, was charged into a glass-sealed
ampoule and the stopper was tightly sealed with a seal
of Na_2SiO_3 and CaO . The ampoule, inserted into a sealed
glass tube, was submerged into sand and heated in an
elec. furnace at 220-600° for various periods of time. To
det. the degree of allotropic conversion, the reaction am-
poule was crushed, the contents were treated with CS_2 ,
the red P was filtered off by suction through a Schott porous
filter and the filter, after drying in the air and at 20° in a
drying oven, was weighed. The rate of the allotropic
conversion is a function of time and temp. Heating yellow
P at 220-240° for 3-47 hrs. resulted in a product contg.
16.9-79% red P. Heating at 330-50° for 18-26 hrs.
yielded a mixt. with 71.9-93.1% red P. A 100% conversion
was effected at 400° and 500° in 1 hr. to 1 hr. and 20 min.
The addn. of red P, silica gel, Fe , Fe_2O_3 , Se , U_3O_8 and
 CaO failed to catalyze the reaction. Increasing time and
temp. increased the hardness of the red P and the in-
tensity of its coloration from a bright red to a deep violet.
Chas. Munc

ASAC, L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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The solid solutions of the system potassium dihydrogen phosphate-ammonium dihydrogen phosphate-water. A. Ya. Zvyagin and V. G. Kuznetsov. *Bull. Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R. Div. Chem. Sci., Ser. Chem.* 1958, No. 1, 195-203 (in English 201).--The poly. isotherms of the system at 0°, 25° and 50° were investigated. The presence of continuous series of solid solutions was observed and confirmed by x-ray investigation of the solid phases having a compn. KH_2PO_4 , 0-41.65 and $NH_4H_2PO_4$, 0-33.68%.
A. A. P.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RESEARCH NUMBER

RESEARCH DATE (MM YY)

RESEARCH DIVISION

RESEARCH PROJECT

RESEARCH TITLE

RESEARCH NUMBER

RESEARCH DATE (MM YY)

Gypsum problem in the Soviet Union. N. I. Buzalov and A. Ya. Zverevskiy. *Ann. geol. and phys. chem., Int. chim. gen.* (U. R. S. S. R. 11, 327-330, 1968). A review of the results of a geol. survey in the Western Kazakhstan with a discovery of some 300 complex salt domes and large veins of gypsum and anhydrite with recommendations for the investigation of the geochem. and petrographic properties and com. exploitation of the deposits in the light of American practice with similar deposits in Texas and Louisiana. Chas. Blane

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PRIMES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

101

102

Fertilizers. A. Xa. Zorykin, Russ. 56,105, Nov. 30, 1939. Solns. contg. 35-40% ammonium phosphate are treated with a 2-18% soln. of KCl at temps. of -5 to +65°.

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Fertilizer. A. Ya. Zvorykui. Russ. 55,810, Oct. 31,
1930. Polyhalite is freed of NaCl, treated with dil.
H₂SO₄, satd. with NH₃ salts, freed of gypsum and evaporated
to dryness.

ASS. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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28

The heating curves of carbohydrates. A. Ya. Zvyaykin and A. L. Sokolovskii. *J. Applied Ch. n. (U. S. S. R.)* 12, 1430 2(1959).—A preliminary report concerning the heating curves of sucrose, altalose, levulose, caramel, a mixt. of invert sugar and sugar and sugar-molasses mixt. is given. Each curve had 3 transformation periods as shown by the endothermic effects. The identification of the transformation products will be dealt in the near future. A. A. Polgorny

ASAC-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

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The relation between the degree of conversion of sulfur in the oxidation of sulfides and the changes in the solid and the gaseous phase. A. Ya. Zvezhkin, *Ibid.*, *Nash S.S.S.R., Referaty, Otdel. Khim. Nash* 1945, 31. The degree of conversion Z (%) of S into SO_2 on roasting can be detd. indirectly from the amt. b of SO_2 (in g.) in the gas and the increase of wt. d of the sample, by $Z = 117.91d + 2.23b/a$ where a = initial wt., $m = \%$ sulfur in the sample.
N. Thon

ASB,SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
FROM STEINSLAN

Application of physicochemical analysis to the study of complex catalysts. The activity of the oxides of cobalt, nickel, and copper in the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide. A. Ya. Zvezdovskiy and P. M. Perlovskiy. *J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 20, 1005-1101 (1946) (in Russian).

The reaction consists of the decompn. of H_2O_2 in the presence of equimol. amts. of CuO , a Co oxide, and NiO , were in the ratio 0.013:1.21:0.020. Among the many binary and ternary mixts. of these oxides only those contg. about 80 at.% of Co and 20% of Ni or about 80% of Co, 15% of Ni, and 5% of Cu were considerably more active than the Co oxide; in their presence the reaction const. reached 1.40.

J. I. Bakerman

ASU S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REMARKS

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"Concerning the Reactions of Oxides and Salts in Solid State." Sub 29 Sep 47,
Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in
1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

the purpose of determining the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of reaction. The suspension was thoroughly shaken, the ppt. allowed to settle, and its vol. observed. This procedure was repeated over a number of days. As the ppt. aged, its vol. contracted. Immediately after shaking, the contraction was rapid and after approx. 12-15 min. it leveled off. The results of the observations were plotted, with time in min. on the abscissa and vol. in cc. on the ordinate. A tangent drawn from the point where the curve leveled off (12-15 min.) and extended to the ordinate gave the vol. assumed to be the max. that would be reached by the ppt. immediately after shaking if it were uniformly dispersed and if it were not acted upon by gravity. This vol. decreased as the hydrides aged and it was different for different hydrides. The ratio of the vol. assumed by

a hydride when it settles freely in a water-filled cylinder and the max. vol. of the same hydride is referred to as the "active vol." Each of the hydrides had its own active vol., which diminished with age. Plotting $\log (1 - \text{active vol.})$ against $\log (\text{vol.})$ as ordinate gave a series of straight lines representing the change of the active vol. with time. From these curves it can be seen that the stability of hydrides decreases in the order Mn, Fe, Ni, Co, and Cu. The results were tested on mixed Co and Cu hydride catalyst. The activity of these catalysts was parallel to changes in their syntheses.

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Solid solutions of ammonium and ammonium phosphates.
N. S. Kurnakov, A. Ya. Zverev, and V. Ya. Kechko-
vich. *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Khim. Nauk*, 1968, No. 2, 108-110.
Navy. Khim. Zhid. Nezh. S.S.S.R., 14, No. 2, 108-110
(1968). -- The purpose was to determine the optimum con-
ditions for producing $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ to be used as a
cond. fertilizer free of Cl. First was investigated the
quaternary eq. system $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{KCl} \rightleftharpoons \text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 +$
 NH_4Cl at 25°. To this end were studied $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 +$
 $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{KCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{KCl} +$
 $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, and $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. The
results were plotted in the form of a phase diagram pro-
jected on the quaternary base $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ - KH_2PO_4 -
 KCl - NH_4Cl . Next were stud. the sol. of KCl and
 NH_4Cl in aq. solns. of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ at various concns. of
 NH_3 at 25 and 0°. The results are tabulated. The phase
diagrams indicated a simple and effective process for the
production of $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ consisting of passing
 NH_3 into a soln. of each H_2PO_4 and KCl. The solid
phase was sep. in a centrifuge. In this step 80-90% of
the used P_2O_5 is used up. The mother liquor contg. the
balance of H_2PO_4 is acid. with NH_3 , thereby prodg. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$. In
this 2 steps 90-95% of the P_2O_5 is utilized. The 2nd
mother liquor can be evap. to yield $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$, or, if
desired, glazette.
M. Horn

32537. ZVORYKHIN, A. Ya i TILCKHINA, M. I. Spetsialno soley i oksidov. Zhurnal prikl. khimii, 1949, No 10, s. 1063-67

SC: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

Irregular multidimensional figures in physicochemical analysis. F. M. Perel'man and A. Ya. Zvorykin (N. S. Kurnakov Inst. of Gen. and Inorg. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *Izvit. Sektora Fiz.-Khim. Anal., Inst. Obshch. i Neorg. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 19, 144-50 (1949).—The use of multidimensional diagrams for presentation of the compn. and properties of complex systems is discussed. The geometry of such figures is analyzed. M. Hosh

ASM-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Sintering of carbonates. A. Ya. Zvorykin. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 24, 1131-3 (1951); *Carbonates of Li, Na, Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Cd, and Ba* were subjected to temp. between 100 and 1000°. As was proved for chlorides (C.A. 44, 8227) the change of mech. strength on sintering depends on the energy of crystal lattices. For energy computation a formula by Kapoustinsky was used. $U = 287.2 \left[\frac{Z_1 Z_2}{(r_1 + r_2)} \right] \left[1 - \left(0.345 / (r_1 + r_2) \right) \right]$, where $r_1 + r_2$ = sum of ionic radii, Z_1 = no. of ions, and Z_1 and Z_2 = valencies of ions. S. Sirelski

ZVORYKIN, A.Ya.; PEREL'MAN, F.M.

Solubility isotherm 25° of the system $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoO}_4 - (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
Khim. redk. elem. no. 1:52-57 '54.

(MLRA 8:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova
AN SSSR.
(Solubility) (Ammonium salts)

ZVORYKIN, A.Ya., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.

New concentrated non-chlorinated fertilizer. Vest. AN SSSR 24
no. 3:64-66 Mr '54. (MIRA 7:3)
(Fertilizers and manures)

ZVORYN

ZBLIKMAN, A.N.; SAMSONOV, G.V.; KREYN, O.Ye.; STEPANOV, I.S., inzhener, retsenzent; TANANAYEV, I.V., retsenzent; POGODIN, S.A., professor, doktor, zaslushenny deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, retsenzent; RODE, Ye.Ye., professor, doktor, retsenzent; ABRIKOSOV, N.Kh., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SHAMRAY, F.I., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; MOROZOV, I.S., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; BOOM, Ye.A., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; NIKOLAYEV, N.S., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; ZVORYKIN, A.Ye., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; RASHILOVA, N.I., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; VYSOTSKAYA, V.N., redaktor; KAMAYEVA, O.M., redaktor; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Metallurgy of rare metals] Metallurgiya redkikh metallov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1954. 414 p. (MIRA 7:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Tananayev)
(Metals, Rare--Metallurgy)

The solubility isotherm in the system of paratungstic acid and ammonium sulfate at 25° C. is shown in Fig. 1. The solubility of paratungstic acid in water is very low. The solubility of ammonium sulfate in water is high. The solubility of paratungstic acid in ammonium sulfate solution is intermediate. The solubility of paratungstic acid in ammonium sulfate solution increases with increasing concentration of ammonium sulfate. The solubility of paratungstic acid in ammonium sulfate solution decreases with increasing temperature. The solubility of paratungstic acid in ammonium sulfate solution is shown graphically in Fig. 1. The solubility of paratungstic acid in ammonium sulfate solution is shown graphically in Fig. 1. The solubility of paratungstic acid in ammonium sulfate solution is shown graphically in Fig. 1.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720002-7
NIKOLAYEV, N.S.,
doktor khimicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; GOLUBKOVA, V.A.,
redaktor; YUSFINA, N.L., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[How chemistry originated and with what it is concerned] Kak
voznikla khimiia i chem ona zanimatsia. Moskva, Goskul'tpro-
svetizdat, 1956. 14 p. and 5 l. (MIRA 10:2)
(Chemistry--History)

(Phosphates)

5(1) PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLANATION 507/222

Академія наук СРСР. Інститут обробки і неорганічного хімії.
 Хімія рідких елементів, 1979. 3 (Хімія рідких елементів, кн. 3) Москва,
 Ін-во АН СРСР, 1979. 139 с. 4,500 екземплярів. Екземплярів інституту.
 М. А. Павликов: Хімія рідких елементів. М. А. Павликов.
 Матеріалів: Хімія рідких елементів. М. А. Павликов.
 М. А. Павликов, В. С. Третьяков, і О. П. Бегун (керівник).

ПОВІДОМ: Ця книга призначена для науковців і фахівців, які займаються
 вивченням і використанням рідких елементів.

ОБЗОР: Ця книга є збіркою робіт, які були опубліковані в хімії
 рідких елементів за період з 1970 по 1978 рік. Вона містить
 100 статей, які були опубліковані в журналі "Хімія рідких елементів"
 (Хімія рідких елементів). У перекладі з російської мови. Ця книга
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 (Хімія рідких елементів). У перекладі з російської мови. Ця книга
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 (Хімія рідких елементів). У перекладі з російської мови.

Ключові слова: Хімія рідких елементів. Інформація про розчинність в
 системі літій-карбонат-літій-хлорид-вода при 50°C

Березов, А. В., і Л. П. Березовська. Висхідні тиски розчинів
 в системі $(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\text{CO}_3 - \text{LiClO}_4 - \text{Li}_2\text{O}$

Березов, А. В., і Л. П. Березовська. Висхідні тиски розчинів
 в системі $(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\text{CO}_3 - \text{LiClO}_4 - \text{Li}_2\text{O}$

Березов, А. В., і Л. П. Березовська. Висхідні тиски розчинів
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Березов, А. В., і Л. П. Березовська. Висхідні тиски розчинів
 в системі $(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\text{CO}_3 - \text{LiClO}_4 - \text{Li}_2\text{O}$

Стор. 1/5

Стор. 1/5

11

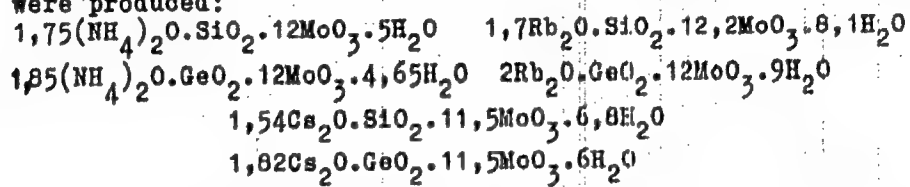
78-3-6-14/30

AUTHORS: Perel'man, F. M., Zvorykin, A. Ya., Yakubovskaya, T. N.

TITLE: Some Difficultly Soluble Salts of the Heteropolyacid of Germanium and Silicon (Nekotoryye malorastvorimyye soli geteropolikislot germaniya i kremniya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr. 6, pp. 1374 - 1380 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the difficultly soluble ammonia, rubidium and cesium salts of the germanium-and silicon-molybdenum-heteropolyacid were investigated. The synthesis of germanium-molybdenum and silicon-molybdenum-heteropolyacid as ammonia, rubidium and cesium salts was described. The following compounds were produced:



Card 1/4

78-3-6-14/30

Some Difficultly Soluble Salts of the Heteropolyacid of Germanium and Silicon

The x-ray analyses show that all these salts are isomorphous. The solubility of the ammonia, rubidium and cesium salts of the silicon-molybdenum, and germanium-molybdenum-heteropolyacids at 25°C is investigated. The solubility of ammonia salt of Si-Mo-heteropolyacid is 7,55% of rubidium salt of Si-Mo-heteropolyacid is 0,475%, of cesium salt of Si-Mo-heteropolyacid 0,123%, of ammonia-Ge-Mo-acid 7,78%, of Rb-Ge-Mo-acid 0,90% and Cs-Ge-Mo-acid 0,075%. The solubility of all six salts was also determined in aqueous sulfuric acid solutions of ammonia and rubidium salts at a concentration of 1,5 - 40% sulfuric acid and of cesium salt at a concentration of 1,5-25% sulfuric acid. Also the solubility of cesium salts of the above mentioned heteropolyacids in nitric solutions at concentrations of 2% and 5,3% HNO_3 as well as the solubility of oxalic acid at concentrations of 2-9% HNO_3 was determined. Sulfuric acid considerably reduces the solubility of the ammonia, rubidium and cesium salts of the silicon-molybdenum-, and germanium-molybdenum-

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78-3-6-14/30

Some Difficultly Soluble Salts of the Heteropolyacid of Germanium and Silicon

-heteropolyacids. On this occasion the solubility of the ammonia salts of the above mentioned heteropolyacids is ten times greater than the solubility of the corresponding rubidium salts. The cesium salt of the Ge-Mo-heteropolyacid has a solubility ten times smaller than that of the corresponding Rb-Ge-Mo-acid. Cesium salt of the Si-Mo-acid has a solubility hundred times smaller than the corresponding Rb-Mo-acid. It was found that the salts of the Gr-Mo-heteropolyacids are more easily soluble than the corresponding salts of the Si-Mo-acids almost in all cases especially in concentrated acids. Cesium salt of the Si-Mo-acid shows the smallest solubility. Its solubility in aqueous sulfuric solution is 0,004-0,005%. The solubility of cesium salt of the Ge-Mo-acid in the same sulfuric solution is 0,04%. There are 5 figures, 8 tables, and 19 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

78-3-6-14/30

Some Difficultly Soluble Salts of the Heteropolyacid of Germanium and Silicon

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova,
AN SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni
N. S. Kurnakov, AN USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Germanium compounds 2. Silicon compounds 3. Heteropolyacids
--Salts 4. Salts--Solubility 5. Chemical compounds--Production

Card 4/4

76-32-3-24/43

AUTHORS: Zvorykin, A. Ya., Perel'man, F. M., Shakhova, S. K.

TITLE: On the Catalytic Activity of Rare Elements in the Reaction of the Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide (O kataliticheskoy aktivnosti redkikh elementov v reaktsii razlozheniya perekisi vodoroda. I.)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol 32, Nr 3, pp 654 - 658 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Mixed catalysts of salts of rare elements are investigated in the present paper, the attention being focused on the influence of the ratio of catalyst components, as well as that of the temperature and the pH, upon the catalytic activity. In order to bring about a simultaneous mixture of both catalyst components with the hydrogen peroxide solution, a glass container was constructed in which two little dishes with the catalysts on a glass holder are located, from where they fall into the liquid upon mechanical agitation of the system. The velocity of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide was measured at 25°C and a pH of 8.0. The experiments performed with niobium oxalate

Card 1/3

76-32-3-24/43

On the Catalytic Activity of Rare Elements in the Reaction of the Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide

showed a negative catalytic action of niobium upon other catalysts, especially cobalt chloride. Sodium molybdate in combination with copper chloride ($\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 - \text{CuCl}_2$) showed an increase of the catalytic action, which exceeded that of the individual components several times. Investigations with zirconium sulfate showed that in ~~the~~ system zirconium-sulfate/manganese-dioxide, the curve of the catalytic activity contains a maximum from which a complicated change of the catalytic activity may be deduced. A table of the changes of velocity and of the values of the reactor constant of the last-mentioned system is given from which it may be seen that the activity of zirconium sulfate at the beginning of the examination is higher, that it then drops to a lower value and remains constant. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

76-32-3-24/43

On the Catalytic Activity of Rare Elements in the Reaction of the Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova (AS USSR, Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov)

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1956

Card 3/3

5(4)

AUTHORS:

Perel'man, F. M., Zvorykin, A. Ya, Shakhova, S. K.

SOV/76-33-2-34/45

TITLE:

The Catalytic Activity of the Rare Elements in the Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide II (O kataliticheskoy aktivnosti redkikh elementov v reaktsii razlozheniya perekisi vodoroda II)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 452 - 456 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The method of the work reported here was the same as was used in the previous paper, i.e., a simultaneous addition of both catalysts at the beginning of the reaction. Investigated were sodium gallate (I), thorium nitrate (II), titanium sulfate (III), and germanium chloride (IV), alone and together with the chlorides of cobalt, copper, and iron also of MnO_2 at $25^\circ C$ and $pH = 8.0$. It was observed that a combination of (I) with $CuCl_2$ increased the catalytic activity and that this was greater than the additive values of the single components. All the catalysts of this system are unstable and lose their activity quickly (Fig 1). The system (II) - $CuCl_2$

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The Catalytic Activity of the Rare Elements in the
Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide II

SOV/76-33-2-34/45

and (II) - MnO_2 (Figs 2,3) show also in increased catalytic effect upon the decomposition of H_2O_2 . With the first system the activity is doubled and with the second system the activity is 4.6 times the additive value of the components using a content of 30% (II). The system (II) - MnO_2 is more stable in its catalytic activity than the above mentioned combinations of (I). An increase of 5 to 2.5 times in activity above the additive values of the components was observed for the (III)- CuCl_2 and (III) - CoCl_2 systems, and the maximum activity was found to occur with a content of 50% (III) (Figs 4,5). The (III)- CoCl_2 systems are high in activity but very unstable, while (III)- CuCl_2 are stabler combinations. In the (IV)- CuCl_2 system a smaller increase in activity was observed (Fig 6). The experimental results show that the maximum activity occurs with the compositions of a 1:1 molar ratio of the components. There are 6 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Catalytic Activity of the Rare Elements in the
Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide II

SOV/76-33-2-34/45

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy
khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova (Academy of Sciences, USSR,
Institute for General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S.
Kurnakov)

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1957

5.2000

AUTHORS:

Perel'man, F. M., Zvorykin, A. Ya.,
Demina, G. A.

69030

S/078/60/005/04/034/040
B004/B016

TITLE:

Investigation of the Solubility in the System
 $Y(NO_3)_3 - NH_4NO_3 - H_2O$ at 25 and 50°

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 4, pp 960 - 963
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors refer to the method of the fractional separation of lanthanides used in practice and quote a paper by G. G. Urazov and Z. N. Shevtsova (Ref 4). The purpose of the present paper is to clarify the conditions for the occurrence of the yttrium-ammonium-nitrate double salt. The results obtained according to the solubility method are presented in tables 1, 2 and in Schreinemakers' diagrams in figures 1, 2. At 50° the solubility curve shows three branches corresponding to the crystallization of the three salts $Y(NO_3)_3 \cdot 4H_2O$, $Y(NO_3)_3 \cdot 2NH_4NO_3$, and NH_4NO_3 . The double salt crystallizes at this temperature in the anhydrous state in the range of the concentrations of NH_4NO_3 from 18 to 44%, and of $Y(NO_3)_3$ from 66 - 48%. Its solubility in water amounts to 88% at 50°. At 25° the double salt could not be

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Investigation of the Solubility in the System
 $Y(NO_3)_3 - NH_4NO_3 - H_2O$ at 25 and 50°

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B004/B016

obtained, although the diagram shows the corresponding branch. The authors assume that the crystallization of the double salt at this temperature is rendered difficult owing to the high viscosity of the solution. $Y(NO_3)_3$ crystallizes in the presence of NH_4NO_3 both at 25° and at 50° with four molecules of crystal water. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova
Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry
imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1959

86489

52610

1043, 1136, 1273

S/078/60/005/008/022/031/XX
B023/B066

AUTHORS: ~~Zvorykin, A. Ya.~~, Perel'man, F. M., Babiyskaya, I. Z.,
Fedotova, T. N.

TITLE: Calcium and Iron Germanates

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 8,
pp. 1717-1724

TEXT: The authors investigated systems of sodium germanate and calcium nitrate or iron nitrate in aqueous solutions with different ratios of the components. The formation of calcium metagermanate, $\text{CaO} \cdot \text{GeO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and three iron germanates, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{GeO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{GeO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{GeO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, was detected by Schreinemakers' method. Thermograms and X-ray diffraction patterns of the compounds mentioned above disclosed characteristic peculiarities and confirmed the chemical homogeneity of the resulting compounds. It was further found that the germanate $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{GeO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ may be obtained with 15 and 2.5 molecules of hydration water, and that the

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Calcium and Iron Germanates

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B023/B066

germanate $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{GeO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ still contains two H_2O molecules after drying at 120°C . All iron germanates were subjected to X-ray phase analysis at the laboratory of V. G. Kuznetsov. Table 1 shows the composition of the liquid phases and of the "residues" in the system $\text{Na}_2\text{GeO}_3\text{-Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$, and Table 2 dto. in the system $\text{Na}_2\text{GeO}_3\text{-Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$. Fig. 1 illustrates the composition of the solid phases in the system $\text{Na}_2\text{GeO}_3\text{-Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$, and Fig. 2 dto. in the system $\text{Na}_2\text{GeO}_3\text{-Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$. V. F. Zhuravlev is mentioned. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 10 references: 4 Soviet, 4 German, and 2 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

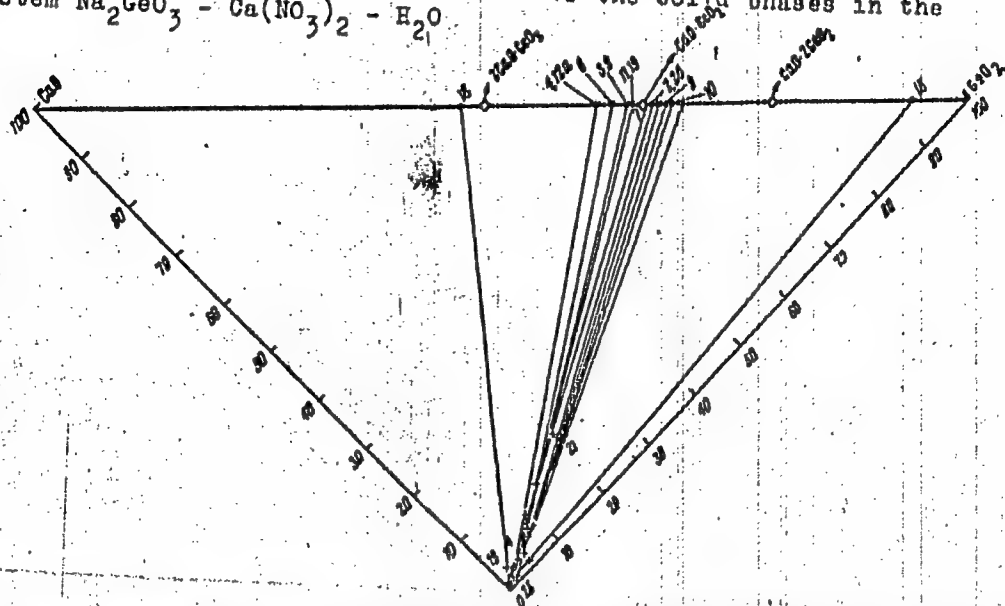
SUBMITTED: March 10, 1959

Card 2/3

86489

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BC23/B066

Legend to Fig. 1: Fig. 1: Composition of the solid phases in the
system $\text{Na}_2\text{GeO}_3 - \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$



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ZVORYKIN, A.Ya.; PEREL'MAN, F.M.

Oxidation of cobalt sulfide in the presence of sodium chloride.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.4:765-768 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Cobalt sulfide) (Oxidation)

ZVORYKIN, A. Ya.

Sintering of some sulfates. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.5:1019-1024
My '60. (MIRA13:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Sulfates)

34866

S/078/62/007/003/012/019
B110/B138

5.2600

AUTHORS: Perel'man, F. M., Zvorykin, A. Ya., Demina, G. A.

TITLE: The solubility isotherm (25°C) of the system
 $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3\text{-RbNO}_3\text{-HNO}_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 3, 1962, 641 - 644

TEXT: The formation of double nitrates of praseodymium and rubidium in the presence of HNO_3 was examined in a thermostat ($25 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$). Liquid phase samples and residues were taken after the establishment of equilibrium (after 2 - 3 days). Chemically pure Pr_6O_{11} and Rb_2CO_3 were converted into $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Pr_6O_{11} , 40.96%) and into rubidium nitrate (Rb_2O , 62.66%) by means of HNO_3 . Pr was precipitated by means of NH_4OH , annealed, and weighed as Pr_6O_{11} . Rb was weighed as perchlorate. Five solid phases were formed: (1) $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$; (2) $5\text{RbNO}_3 \cdot 4\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$; (3) $7\text{RbNO}_3 \cdot 5\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$; (4) $5\text{RbNO}_3 \cdot 2\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$; (5) RbNO_3 . The compositions next

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B110/B138

The solubility isotherm...

to RbNO_3 were examined at 30 - 36%, and those adjoining $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ at 26 - 30% of HNO_3 . The incongruent double salt $2 \text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5 \text{RbNO}_3$ only exists with $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ concentration less than 10.09%. If the $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ concentration is increased, $5 \text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 7 \text{RbNO}_3$ crystallizes. Anhydrous $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ crystallizes first and next, in the presence of not more than 3 - 4% of RbNO_3 , the double salt $5 \text{RbNO}_3 \cdot 4 \text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$. However, only three salts could be synthesized: (1) anhydrous $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ under the conditions of point 2 (Fig. 1); (2) the anhydrous, bright green, coarse-crystalline double salt $4 \text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5 \text{Rb}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ under the conditions of point 6; (3) the anhydrous, light green, fine crystalline double salt $2 \text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5 \text{RbNO}_3$ under the conditions of point 18. All three salts decompose at 85 - 90°C with the liberation of dark-brown vapors of oxides of nitrogen. D. I. Mendeleyev and N. S. Kurnakov are mentioned. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R. C. Vickery,

Card 2/3

PEREL'MAN, F.M.; ZVORYKIN, A.Ya.; GAMZA, L.B.

Degree of polymerization of potassium metaphosphates at various
temperatures. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.6:900-902. Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.
Kurnakova AN SSSR.

PEREL'MAN, P.M.; ZVORYKIN, A.Ya.; GAMZA, L.B.

Degree of polymerization of sodium metaphosphate at various temperatures. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.5:725-729 My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

4
Solubility isotherm (25°) in the system $\text{Nd}(\text{NO}_3)_3 - \text{RbNO}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.7:1753-1755 JI '83.

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.
Kurnakova AN SSSR. (MIRA 16:7)

(Neodymium nitrate) (Rubidium nitrate)
(Solubility)

ZVORYKIN, A.Ya.

Some inorganic polymers based on rubidium phosphates. Zhur.neorg.-
khim. 8 no.2:274-277 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Rubidium phosphates) (Polymerization)

ZVORYKIN, A.Ya.; RATNIKOVA, V.D.

Solubility isotherm (25°) in the system CaH_2PO_4 — $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ — H_2O .
Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.4:1018-1019 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Alkali metal phosphates) ((Solubility))

Solubility isotherm of the system $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 - \text{RbNO}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Zhur.
neorg.khim. 7 no.3:641-644 Mr 162. (MIRA 15:3)
(Praseodymium nitrate) (Rubidium nitrate)
(Systems (Chemistry))

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